## KENTUCKY TO THE FRONT.

GRANT'S FRIENDS STEALING LES-LIE COMBS'S SHIETS.

A Red-Hot Greeley Speech in the Blue Gras Region-Gen. Leslie Combs Out on the War Path - A Veternu who Spices his Oratory with a Little Prefanity.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Press.

Judge Graves called the meeting to order and nominated for Chairman Gen. Leslie Combs. who took the stand amid great cheering. As many of the crowd was still outside, the General laden come in and you shall be fed on sound doctrine; and those who are athirst come in and we'll give you something to drink; and all of you come in, anyhow."

This Scriptural invitation had the desired

effect, and the house was soon full.

effect, and the house was soon full.

"GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: For the past ten years I have not been in a political meeting, nor have I taken an active part in any political movement. It is true that ever stace the war commenced I have had my opinion of things, and have sometimes expressed it; I have not been dead, but I am now dead against San Domingo and Seward a North Pole, and I wish each of them was at the place be covets—Grant at San Domingo, and Seward at the North Pole.

I have always been a Union man, and have differed from many of my neighbors, but I have great respect for any man who takes his life in his hand and goes forth to battle for his opinions. A man who won't fight for his principes has no business living. I respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect therese has no business living. I respect honest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect therese has no business living. I don't respect therese has no business living. I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect thorest men, right or wrong; but I don't respect theres on his principles his no business men, right or wrong; but I don't respect his principles his no business men, right or wrong; but I don't respect his principles his no business men, right or wrong; but I don't respect his principles his no business men, right or wrong; but I don't respect his principles his no bu

THE OLD MAN AT WHITE HEAT.

He has got a white hat and white eyebrows and a white head, but he has got the biggest head and the will a find themselves mightly mistaken, for he has as much will as gen. Jackson or Henry Clay. He's going to do ight, too. His letter of acceptance plumps rom taw, and it is as good a platform as anybedy ught to want, for it shows that he is willing to care everything to the people, and to do just that will benefit the whole country.

I never was a Democrat I am no Democrat ow; but I do say that the Democratic party at additioner has immortalized itself. [Cheers.] It is laid aside all its old encumbrances and when a fresh start to save the country; to turn at the thieves and robbers who are sucking our techlood; to kick the G-d d-d scoundrels out the offices and put honest men in them. It has nade no concessions and sacrificed no principe, but it says," Old White Hat, we'll go for ou; we know you are an honest man and if out don't belong to our party we'll vote for you syhow, and by the eternal-as old Jackson sed to say-we'll elect you! I am proud of the a party. [Great enthusiasm.] THE OLD MAN AT WHITE HEAT.

reeley was a poor boy, a type-setter, and modern Dr. Franklin. The difference b were having read books, and he never did read a sook unless it was about bull pups and horses, freelev is a kind man, for I know him, and he is a sober man; he is neither a reformed nor an inreformed drunkard, for he never was drunk in his life. He is an honest man too, and would not sell out any body 4 When I introduced Grant to the people here during the war, at the Phoenix didn't know how to say a word. I said the best could for him. I said: Fellow-citizens, this is inneral Grant, who is not a talking but a fight-bag man; and when I went out to introduce him left my carpet bag with five day shirts and a dignt shirt in it ln the parlor, and when I came loads some of his friends had stolen it. After he was made Secretary of War I told him he ought on give me my carpet bag again, but I've never tot I yet. I reckon he needed it to equip some of his triends for a campaign in the Southern dates.

AN HONEST MAN AGAINST A THIEF.

I am an old line Whig, but I voted for McClel lan and I voted for Seymour against these descended as soundrels, and I would vote now for Hendricks or for Trumbull, or any honest man against thief. We are all, black and white, called on to night to ratify the nomination of honest men foother, and we ought to holst flags with 'no stealing' inscribed on them. The black people will nearly all vote for Grant, for they are bound by oaths like Masons. They would be glad to do right, for they are a kind-hearted peoplement like Indians, who would stab you in the dark and scale you after you are dead. They would like to do right, I say, but they are sworn to vote for Grant, and Cash Clay might just as well talk her honest men, have united to save it only, not they will save it (cheers.) I nut to help them; my old rife has not be of for many a day; but it is loaded yet; it is not here s none of these per sussion look out me—and I can shoot off-hand. [Creers.]

GRANT AS A RENEGADE DEMOCRAT. I was on the River Raisin the other day; he in these there for fifty-sine years, and found that I was the only boy among these old fellows who were there. I saw there a colonel of sharp-shooters who was with Grant at Shiloh. I told him, "Colonel, I don't want to take politics, but I il just like to know how you are on Grant, "way," said he. "I'm dead against Grant; I'm disgusted, damnably disgusted with him." The Colonel swore a fittle, you see—I never do flaughter)—but I don't blame anybody for swearing at a man who has such surroundings as Grant has. I got a letter, the other day, from Texas, Some of you may have read it. It was from a Republican there, and he was disgusted with Grant's curroundings, too, and said it didn't matter in Texas whether Democrats voted for Greeley or hot, for there were enough Republicans there to beat Grant. But the Democrats are going to vote for Greeley, for they are like a flock of sheep, where one goes they all go; and we, you and I, and all of us, must go with them. I am taking to the old Union men; I've got to right to tell Domecrats what they must do, but I can take to the old line Whigs; and I ask them how, in the name of sense, can they go for Grant, a renegate Democrat, who used to cat all the inger for breakfast, a big one for dinner and clean up the scraps for supper. [Laughter and cheets.]

Gentlemen, I am in this fight, and am going to get through with it; but I have said enough to started, and I thank you for your kind attention.

A Passage in the Life of Horner Greekey was on the River Raisin the other day of theen there for fifty-nine years, and foun

## A Passage in the Life of Horace Greeley-His Early Career in New York.

Sin: Dr. Greeley is what we call a rich man to-day. But the time was when he was as poor as any of us. No poor Irish or German im-migrant ever trod the streets of New York seek ing work with a wearier heart than Horsco Oreeley did thirty-one years ago this summer. How he bore his gloomy fortunes and sturdily toiled his way up to opulence will always be a useful story for the children of toil in this or any land. The workingmen suspect that Dr Greeley has a fellow-feeling for them. Let the read this passage in his life, and they will no wonder that this is so. In his Recollections of a Busy Life, page 84, he relates how he came to w York in the summer of 1832, an ungainly

With \$10 in my pocket," he says, and "summer clothing worth, perhaps, as much more, nearly all on my back. I knew no human being within hundred miles, and my ungalstakably rus-manner and address did not favor the immedate command of remunerating employment which was my most urgent need. However, the world was all before me. My personal estate

se kept by an Irishman named Edward Medrick, he continues: "Having breakfasted tal knorance traversed many streets where non-could possibly be found. In the course of tha by and the next, however, I must have visited lily two-thirds of the printing effices on Mandam island, without a gleam of success. It is indistincted, without a gleam of success. It is indistincted, without a gleam of success. It is indistincted, when business in New York is obtained with the success of lay and the next, however, I must have visited

found employment; and thus, when barely three

da a resident, I had found anchorage in New 1 ork."

So it seems that an Irishman had a hand in "anchoring" the philosopher in this island. May be this is a reason why Dr. Greeley has taken pains during these thirty-one years to repay the "spontaneous kindness" of that Irishman by helping hundreds, perhaps thousands, of his countrymen to obtain employment. Indeed he has even taken a hand in "anchoring" them on their arrival, for he is one of the Commissioners of Immigration of this port, and has achieved a vast deal for the protection and comfort of Irish and Germans who land on these shores. The "sharks" of Castle Garden have had reason to hate and curse Greeley these many years, as the poor emigrants have ample reason to thank and bless him. John Mitchel, his fellow Commissioner, attests this much.

Mitchel, his fellow Commissioner, attests this much.

An old saw has it that "one good turn deserves another." Greeley is up for the verdige of Irish and German citizens. It will not be much in the order of "polities" to say that it would seem the most natural thing in the world for German and Irish Americans to wish to give a vote to Horace Greeley in his contest against J. W. O'BRIEN, 142 Nassau street.

NEW YORK, July 16.

The Bailad of the General-Order Business.

Als.— Young Lochinear.

All Found Lockingers of the West,
And of all office-seekers his claim is the best;
Others may be more honest, but why should that danns
Office-seeking young Leet, with his letter from Grant?

Up the Custom House steps, with a confident air, He cllows his way through the hangers on there. "Who is this?" they all whisper, and eye him aslant, "He seems mighty insolent; what does he want?" Office-seeking young Leet answered never a word.

But contentedly grinned, as their whispers he heard With a nudge in the ribs, and a word in his ear,

The general order was his, I declare : Then swaggering but he returned to his "mess;" High wassail was held there to greet his success. When the news got abroad what a rumpus arose !

What cursing and swearing there was among those Who felt that the stealings were rightfully theirs. As political pay for the labor of years! The Collector was bullied and badgered, I ween, As never before a Collector had been; But he answered them—"Gentlemen, what do you want The fact was, you see, he'd a letter from Grant."

But bully and badger as much as they may, Office-seeking young Leet was secure of his prey.
While the merchants may gramble as much as they will
The general order is in his clutch still!

Grant's Attempt to Reconcile Forney and Cameron-After a Silence of Four Days Forney Breaks out Worse than Ever.

From yesterday's Philadelphia Press. From yesterday's Philadephia Press.

Great stress is laid by the Republican journals which are advocating Gen. Hartranft's election, notwithstanding the damaging charges which have been proved against him, upon the kindly expressions which have been used by the editor of the Press at one time and another concerning him.

We felt that the candidate of the Republicar We felt that the candidate of the Republican party for Governor of Feonsylvania in this very critical year should be, like Casar's wife, above suspicion. We knew that the popular indignation against official laxity and corruption, which was so fully aroused by the Tammany exposures, and further excited by the revetations incident to the Yerkes and Marcer trials in Philadelphia, would carry certain defeat to any party in the present campaign, the reputation of whose candidates was not unsulfied and their character above reproach. The spirit of reform thus fully awakened, we foresaw, would not down at the bidding of either a nominating convention, party managers, or party organs. Hence we reasoned, entreated, counselled, and warned against the nomination of Hartranft, comprehending as clearly at that time as everybody does now that his election was simply an impossibility.

loes now that his election was simply an im-essibility.

It needed no prophetic powers to foresee this The Democratic papers, then prudently silent about the dark cloud overhanging the head of Martranft, only too glad to see the Republicant the themselves to the support of a weak man immediately after the nomination began showing up his record. They found it but too casy task to prove all and more than had been tharped at substantiated against him.
Still the Press hesitated, even when convinced.

gans. The soiled characters of the objectionable candidates were sought to be cleansed, and harmony in the party ranks to be restored by a concerted series of coarse personal attacks upon the editor of this paper.

When these tactles proved unavailing they endeavored to secure our acquiescence by milder means. The fable of the old man and the boy in the spelling book has been reversed. But neither slander and villification, nor entreaties from filends of President Grant, nor profers nor threats of any kind, can induce us to studify ourselves and its readers, by which we are bound not to advocate the election of men whose untiless is plainly established.

## GRANT IN HIS TRUE COLOR.

omething for Colored Voters-How Grant Rewarded the Master of a Siave who Saved him from Capture-Nothing Done for the Poor Stave. From the Tribune.

for the Poor Slave.

From the Tribune.

One very hot day in July, 1862, Gen. Grant and staff were riding toward Memphis, which had been occupied by the Federals since June 6. A small body guard of cavelry had gone shead by a different road, so that the General and his staff had no attendance. About twenty-live miles from Memphis they stopped at the house of Josiah Deloach to get water and inquire the way. The water was cool and the room was airy, so that lingering was almost as pleasant as "seaside loiterings." It happened that a battailon of rebel cavalry had hivomacked the previous night at the rear of Mr. Deloach; by plantation, and while the General sat pleasantly chatting with Mr. Josiah Deloach, Mr. Harrison Deloach, then a slave, opened the door hurriedly and beckoned to Mrs. Deloach. She left the room, and Harrison told her that the cavalry were in motion toward the house. She called her husband and gave him the startling information. He returned to the room, and by a nod of his head toward the gate intimated to Gen. Grant that he do better ride. A very rabid secesh neighbor sat in the room, who chided Mr. Deloach for what he had done, but Mr. Deloach sensibly defended himself to his neighbor, and to the cavalry who soon arrived, by telling them that he would have done the same thing more willingly for a rebel general; that he did not want his house burned and his neighbors harassed by the Yankees, and that blood and such things were impleasant for women folks to clean up after a sixty.

Mr. Josiah Deloach is a wise man, and given to strong attachments. He contracted a sudden

Aght,

Mr. Josiah Deloach is a wise man, and given to strong attachments. He contracted a sudden friendship for Gen. Grant. He cailed on him frequently while his headquarters were in or near Memphis, and, no matter what stringent orders existed. Josiah always departed with a "permit" 'to get anything through the lines that he wanted for himself or his neighbors. After Gen. Grant was elected President. Josiah's longing to see his friend returned heavily upon him. He borrowed money and put it in his purse—he is a great borrower. Josiah is—journeyed to Washington, and, like an eminent personage, went by night to see the uninaugurated. He was gushingly received and a-ked for all the Memphis news. Among other items of interest, Josiah dwelt upon the fact that "they" wanted him appointed. Postmaster at Memphis. The law requires postmasters to be residents of the places to which they are appointed, and Josiah assured Mr. Grant that he was going to move in as soon as he got home. And he did. He boarded in the city several weeks after his appointment, but soon returned on Saturdays to that pleasant spot which has such fragrant memories. After this interview, he told Tennessee Congressmen that the President-elect had promised to appoint him, but thought it would look well for them. He got the endorsement from them, He intimated that he could make things easy for them. He got the endorsement in the makes an excellent postmaster.

He is a m n of no "eddication," as he says himself, but his bondsmen saw that a competent assistant was appointed who should have absolute control of the business and the funds, Josiah Deloach signs his name, where it is not printed, when necessary, by the instruction of his assistant. That is, i believe he signs his name, though I am not quite certain that X is not used.

This is how "they" wanted a P. M. in Memphis, and how "they" got him. Memphis is the Mr. Josiah Deloach is a wise man, and given to

tused. This is how "they" wanted a P. M. in Mem-

able sit of country greenness must have tools and the state of country greenness must have tools are not seen as the state of the state

county, Ark., six colored justices were appointed at one time by Clayton. Only two of these could write their names. But then they were wanted to make a majority in the County Court, so that the Sheriff and Clerk could have a special tax levied to cash the county scrip at par, which they had bought up at 40 cents to the doisonable to justify the appointment of Harrison to almost any office, though he has no more "eddication" than his former master, whem "they" so urgently wanted in Membhis. I think the country would rather justify the President if he should overcome his delicate scraples and appoint Harrison his private secretary. He is evidently faithful and very prudent, qualities which even military secretaries do not always possess. The trifling disadvantage of not being able to write the President would not mind, since so many of his Southern subjects suffer the same inconvenience in the transaction of their most important public business.

MEMPHIS, July 3.

Prosperity Around the White House.

Prosperity Around the White House.

Washington, July 15 .- Where does Gen. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington, and one of Grant's military secretaries, get his money to speculate in real estate? Just after Grant was inaugurated Babcock reported himself to be as "poor as a crow. A year after that "poor as a crow" statement was made he went to San Domingo, and shortly after his return he purchased a valuable property in the First Ward, where he now resides. He paid \$19,000 cash for that property. Had the lease of the Bay of Samana anything to do with that little operation, or was it only a coinci-

dence?
A few months ago this same Gen. Babcock, military secretary to President Grant, purchased a number of lots at the West End, and has contracted with Mr. John Collins for the erection of a block of four four-story houses, to cost about \$65,000.

Old army officers about Washington talk a good deal about these speculations of Babcock's and woods how it is that having not become.

Old army officers about Washington talk a good deal about these speculations of Babcock's, and wonder how it is that, having nothing but his pay, he manages to make so much money while they are poor. Some of them want to know if that mess, in which Leet and Porter were partners with Babcock, furnished the needful for these real estate speculations. They even say that George Gideon, whom Babcock keeps on his pay-roil as Inspector of Bridges (pay \$150 per month), might, if he would, tell where all the money comes from.

This Inspector of Bridges to Gen. Babcock draws his pay very regularly, but it is safe to say he has not performed any service for at least six months, during which time he has been playing Bummer General to the Board of Public Works and Grand Chamberlain of the Shoddy Contractors' Club, on New York avenue, where he may be seen at all hours of the day.

\*\*Each Search description of the Censor.\*\*

Voorbees Concludes to Go to Glory.

Veerhees Concludes to Go to Glory.

From the St. Louis Dispatch.

A gentleman in this city sent word to Voorhees that "all his old friends were getting into the Greeley boat; that he was too good a fellow to leave behind, and he had better come along too, before they shoved off." Voorhees received the message, and sent this back. He was pretty much in the condition, he wrote, of the boy at camp meeting, where nearly all the people had gone forward on the anxious benches, and he was left blooming alone. At last the minister saw him and came up.

"My young brother," said the preacher, "why do you sit here alone? Why not come to glory?"

"All them gais goin' to glory?" asked the boy. "Straight as a shingle," said the preacher.

"No switchin' off nor nuthin'?"

"Through by daylight," answered the minister.

"Well, parson," said the boy, "if all them gais."

"Well, parson." said the boy, "If all them gais is a-goin" to glory, I don't see as it's much use o' me. a-whittin here by myself; guess I might jest as well go long too."

Grant's Relations in Office.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.
A correspondent writes:

are frequent inquiries made for an accurate orelatives of Grant appeinted to office, and my ion is that such a list was published in the and some time since. list of the relatives of Grant appeliated to office, and my recollection is that such a list was published in the Commercial some time since.

We have not a complete list of the relatives appeliated to office by President Grant, and a perfectly reliable one would be hard to obtain. It is not the number of his relatives in office that marks the enormity of the offence he has committed in his system of appointments. He has but one relative in office in this vicinity—his father; but three-fourths of the important Federal offices in this and adjacent cities and districts were appointed directly through the Grant family influence, or the personal favoritism of the Fresident himself. There was not a member of the Grant family, male or female, who did not have appointments made according to their pleasure, and there was not one of the family who ever seemed to think there was anything strange or peculiar about their interference with appointments and medding with the public business. The President himself, when pressed by all the influential Republicans in the Covington District to reappoint Col. Rankin Assessor (Rankin had been removed for refusing to Johnsonize), ended the matter perfectly to his own satisfaction, by saying to the committee waiting upon him that he had promised his sister to appoint Mr. Linn! Father Grant looked after the mail agencies in Kentucky and the Post Offices in Onio pretty extensively. In Western Pennsylvania the President had a relative, and the appointments there were regulated accordingly. There are about twenty-live relatives of the President in the enjoyment of official fatness, which they owe to his position and their ability to make out, as Father Grant told Cal. Thomas, "a plain case of second cousin," or something equally commanding, The officeholders who, owe their position The officeholders who in the first of the content of the c

The Late George D. Prentice on Dr. Horace

Greeley.
I have often heard him George D. Prenice) speak in the kindest and most affectionate terms of Dr. Greeley. These two great journalsts were for many years the most bitter political opponents, and although engaged in a cal opponents, and although engaged in a countless number of polemic duels, neither of them at any time entertained the slightest doubt of the honesty and sincerty of the other's convictions. When Dr. Greeley came to Louisville for the purpose of delivering one of his famous lectures, Mr. Prentice urged me to go hear him, saving, "I regard him as the ablest as well as the most conscientious journalist in the North; he has outlived the ordinary period of life, but his mind is in the fulness of its power, It is something for the rising generation to look upon the form and features of such a brave and daring chieftain. When he shall depart from among us he will probably not leave his peer behind." On the evening of Dr. Greeley's lecture, Mr Prenatee introduced him to the audience, occu-pled a chair near the speaker's stand, and listened attentively to every word that fell from his lips. A few weeks after the lecture Mr. Prentice wrote the following beautiful poem to him, en-ditled:

TO A POLITICAL OPPONENT. TO A POLITICAL OPPONENT.

I send thee, Greeley, words of cheer,
Thou braves, truest, best of men:
For I have marked thy strong career,
As traced by thy own study pen.
I've seen thy struggles with the foes
That dared thee to the desperate fight,
And loved to watch thy goodly blows.
Dealt for the cause thou deem at the right.

Thou at dared to stand against the wrong, When many faltered by thy side; In the own strength hast dared be strong. Nor on another's arm relied. Thy own great purposes avowed; And none have ever seen thee shrink From the fierce surges of the crowd.

Thou, all unaided and alone,
Did'at take thy way in life's young years,
With no kind hand clasped in thine own,
No gentle voice to sooth thy tears.
But thy high heart no power could tame,
And thou hast never ceased to feel
Within thy veins a secred fame
That turned thy iron nerves to steel. Thou still art in thy manhood's prime, Still foremost 'mid thy fellow meu,
Though in each year of all thy time
Thou hast compressed three'score and ren.
Oh may each blessed sympathy,
Breathad on the with a tear and a sigh,
A sweet flower in thy pathway be.
A bright star in thy clear blue sky.

The La Crosse Democrat, Brick Pom-roy's old paper, has been sold by the Sheriff. Can such things be,
And overcome us like a summer cloud
Without our special wonder?

A Flag of Distress Flying from Grant's Sea-

A Flag of Distress Flying from Grant's Seaside Cottage.

From the Metropolitan Record.

We were told by a friend who lives near the Man on Horseback's gift "Cottage by the Sea" at Long Branch, that a rather striking and decidedly ominous incident occurred at the aforestid cottage one day last week. The inmates thereof, anxious to exhibit their loyalty, determined to run up the Stars and Stripes to the head of the flagstaff, and thus fling out their deflance to the Sage of Chappaqua and the party of the New Revolution. Accordingly, the flag was brought out, the ropes adjusted, and the immortal bunting run up, when, horror of horrors! as it was flung out to the breeze it appeared Union down!

A perfect howl of despair arose from the terror-stricken crew when they discovered their mistake, and so paralyzed were they at the dread augury that they gazed at it for several minutes in blank dismay before they finally recovered their senses. Then selzing the ropes again and cursing the unlucky mistake, they dragged and tugged at it in such frantic haste that when the flag came down it was torn and tattered in many a fold. Gladly would the dismayed Grantites have concealed the ill-omened circumstance, but there were too many spectators of the occurrence for that. All regarded it as an augury that the ship which bore the fortunes of Grant and his crew had at last run upon the breakers, and that the flag of distress was an evidence of their sinking cause.

THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

Commissioner Whiting Inquiring into the Pay Rolls-He Proposes to Know whether the Men who Demand Pay have Per-

formed any Service Therefor. Yesterday morning while Commissioners almer and Whiting of the Board of City Works of Brooklyn were getting ready for business, one of the clerks entered with the pay rolls of the board for the past two weeks for signature and approval. Thereupon the following interesting dialogue ensued :
Mr. Whiting—I want to know what evidence

an be furnished that the men whose names appear therein are really employed by the board and that they worked for the money the rolls

Mr. Palmer-That is a matter which we must ntrust in a great measue to the inspectors who hire them and the foremen who superintend

intrust in a great measue to the inspectors who hire them and the foremen who superintend them. It is not to be supposed that any of the commissioners can or will know every man employed on the works.

Mr. Whiting—I am to such question as that. Any man with a modicum of common sense knows that. But what I want to know is whether the men this board are called upon to pay have been authorized to go to work by this board.

Mr. Palmer—And how do you know that? You must trust to the honesty of your inspectors more or less. It cannot be otherwise.

Mr. Whiting—I again repeat that I raise no such point. I want to know before they go to work, who is to work. Then I am willing, as I know I must to a great extent, to trust to the inspectors and foremen as to the number of days or hours these, men worked, and, therefore, the number of doilars they earned. But when they come for me to approve of the pay roll, I want to know whether the men who demand pay have been authorized to earn that pay, or whether there are ten or a dozen or more names on the rolls which have no business there.

Mr. Palmer—I am just as stringent as you, Mr. Whiting to have services rendered for every penny that is drawn, but there is difficulty in establishing any rule in regulation which can become a particular rule in that respect without we can place some confidence in our inspectors, our foremen, and our engineer department.

Mr. Whiting—I don't know what has been the custom of this board heretofore, but I don't propose to perpetuate anything unless I can see a good reason for it. I wouldn't do business for myself in that way. If this board can't know who it appoints and whether the pay roll is an honest one or not. I propose to know why.

Mr. Palmer—I agree with you as to any measures that shall give efficiency to the work of tills board.

Mr. Whiting—There should be a record of all appointments made at once, so that when a pay

this board.

Mr. Whiting—There should be a record of all appointments made at once, so that when a pay roil comes in we can have something with which we can compare the pay roil and see if the men whose names appeared thereon have been authorized to go to work by us. Not a single appointment should be made without being thus recorded here by this board. It has been here tofore the popular belief that this board has been a mere political imachine, and the men are employed in it for political reasons only, that men have been paid who did not work for, and had no employment in connection with, the board. Now it will certainly be justifiable for this board to go into an excess of particularity in the management of its affairs—at the outset, at any rate—so that we can say of our own knowledge that no man is receiving a dollar from this board except he is rendering an equivalent for the amount.

Mr. Palmer—I don't believe it possible for you or any other man to make that statement. That's just what I don't believe.

Mr. Whiting temphatically)—Well, we can make stealing difficult and not easy. If we can't entirely prevent wrong, let us make it just as difficult as we can. When men are seeking employment and come here, having proper endorsements, and by their appearance indicate that they are respectable men, then have a list made of these men, and when you come to pay them you can tell whether we have authorized then to go to work or not.

This ended the conversation, as Mr. Whiting was called aside by Alderman Bergen.

Commissioner Whiting has given notice that he does not want persons who desire employment from the board to come to his house on that business. If they do they won't get any appoint from the board to come to his house on that business. If they do they won't get any appoint the form in the board to come to his house on that business. If they do they won't get any appoint the four the four the payed of the man the come to his house on that business. his board.
Mr. Whiting—There should be a record of all

appointment.

The Board has granted the request of the Committee of Fifty to examine the books, accounts, vouchers, and pay rolls of the old Water Board.

TWO BROTHERS HANGED. The Murderers of the Weston Family on the

Gallows Speeches of the Condemned-A Dying Glance at their Coffins. Correspondence of The Sun.
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., July 12.-To-day

between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Columbus and Govan Adair, the notorious murderers o the Weston family, suffered the extreme penalt Over five thousand persons witnessed the ex ecution. The courteous and efficient Sheriff allowed the Sus reporter a few moments' conver-

sation with the condemned men. Passing into engaged in arranging their dress preparatory to the execution. The Adairs were calm and selfpossessed, and had evidently prepared themselves for a cool exit into eternity In reply to the SUN man Columbus said: "I do not wish to say anything now. On the scaffold

if my emotions do not overcome me, I will ad if my emotions do not overcome me, I will address the spectators." Then turning to the Sheriff he caimly asked that he would perform his duty quickly, and without a moment's delay. They were scrupulously dressed, and, though ghastly pale, stepped boldly on the gallows and coolly scated themselves, gazing with the utmost indifference around them. Columbus then rose, and in a loud and firm voice spoke as follows:

I feel it my duty to address you briefly. I am to be hung to day for a crime which, as God is my witness, I never committed, have been denounced as a bold bad manniaghed. The charges at faise, I have striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, I have striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, in the striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, in the striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, I have striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, I have striven at my life to do what is right, and faise, I have faise the word in the strip of the strip o dress the spectators." Then turning to the

Church's Nomination for Governor. From the World.

W doubt very much whether Mr. Church would be willing to leave his place at the head of the Court of Appeals Bench for that of Governor, but the Democracy of this State can find no better nor more acceptable candidate.

From the Rochester Union.

From the Rochester Union.

That Chief Justice Sanford E. Church is the strongest candidate who can be nominated for Governor of New-York is unquestionably true. And that if nominated he would be elected by an overwhelming majority and make one of the purest, ablest and best Governors who ever occupied the Executive Chair of the Empire State, is equally true. No man in public life in this country to-day ranks higher in his ewn State in merit and popularity as a statesman and Jurist than he, and no man merits higher rank in the United States. Always when before the people he has led his ticket in drawing the popular suffrage, and he was elevated to his present high embence upon a majority of 90,000 over such a meritorious competitor as the Hon. Henry R. Selden.

enthence upon a majority of 90.000 over such a meritorious competitor as the Hon. Henry R. Selden.

If Chief Justice Church could be induced to accept the Democratic nomination for Governor this fall, such an event would be cause for popular rejoicing. And if induced to accept, it will not be for the sake of the office or its emoluments but, for the sake of the State and the country, and of the party which is to triumph in November and henceforth shape and control the destinies of the State and the country. The office will seek the man, and not the man the office—as always should be the case, though always it is not.

Chief Justice Church now fills an office to which he was called by the popular will, and which pays him \$10.000 a year for a term ending in 1884. To relinquish this for a term of two years in the Governorship, at a salary of \$4,000 a year, would be a great sacrifice on his part. Whether he is willing to make it, or what his views upon the subject, we are wholly unadyised. But if the public interests require and the people demand, he should not hesitate to make any sacrifice that they may call for. The Democratical Republican candidate for Governor this fall will, of course, be a Democrat, and one of lifelong Democratic antecedents; for our Liberal Republican friends see that policy, to say nothing of justice, renders this necessary in view of the composition of the Presidential ticket. In such a situation and such a crisis personal aspirations and personal interests must stand aside, and the man best suited for the emergency be put forward. And that the popular eye should turn toward and fix itself upon Chief Justice Church is both natural and appropriate.

Two Persons Drowned in a Waterspout. DENYER, Col., July 16.—A remarkable water-spout occurred on the Central City stage road four miles above Golden City on Sunday afternoon. The torrent of water struck a carriage containing G. Vier-den, hif wife, her sister, and a girl named Blood, who live five or six miles up the caffon, and were returning home. The two latter were drowned. The body of Miss Vierden was found some three miles below the scene of the disaster, covered with sand and debte. The road was badly washed out and rendered impag-able. AN AMERICAN'S SUICIDE.

Blowing Out His Braius in the Eternal City-"One Little Blow and I will Begin that Vague Eternity where Woman's Treachery is Unknown." The Gazzetta di Roma of June 28 fur-

nishes the following account of the suicide of an American gentleman in the Eternal City:

nishes the following account of the suicide of an American gentleman in the Eternal City:

Last night in the Locanda delia, Lepra, on the Via della Becca di Leone, a lamentable occurrence took place. On the 15th of May a gentleman, handsome, genial in manners, and apparently rich, registered himself in the hotel book as "Mr. Edwin Carroli, Baltimore, Md., United States." Until recently this gentleman evinced no symptom that would even remotely lead to the suspicion of seif-murder, the drear and solitary crime of which he has died a vietim. On Tuesday, June 25, he left suddenly for Leghorn, leaving English and American postmarks. On Tuesday, June 25, he left suddenly for Leghorn, leaving his luggage at the Lepra, and promising to return immediately. He returned accordingly at an early hour yesterday, and the proprietors of the hotel remarked that he seemed to be in a strange, dull, gloomy mood. He called for breakfast, but rose from the table without eating. He next ordered brandy, of which he drank an inordinate amount. Then he demanded the key of his apartments and retired up stairs. About 11 o'clock A. M. a waiter proported to the cashier that he had heard what he assumed to be a pletol shot, the sound proceeding from No. 13, the outer room of three apartments, occupied by Mr. Carroli, an American gentleman. The cashier promptly referred the waiter to the proprietor, Sig. Bendotti, who repaired, in company with his brother Luigi and the chief porter, to room No. 13 and demanded an entrance. No answer, A master key was then awailed of. proprietor, Sig. Bendotti, who repaired, in company with his brother Luigi and the chief porter, to room No. Is and demanded an entrance. No answer. A master key was then awailed of, but the other key remaining inside it was impossible to open the door. The name of Mr. Carroll was called out repeatedly, and the door was shaken and rapped at so violently that those outside became firmly convinced that Mr. Carroll had either been assassinated or shot himself. The alternative of breaking in the door was agreed to by the proprietor. With two heavy lunges, the porter, an able and stalwart man, burst the firm lock of the door. At once the mystery was revealed. Through the open folding doors which divided Mr. Carroll's bedroom from a comfortable saloon, the dead body of the American guest was found lying on a couch. The head hung down almost to the floor, and both legs were stretched rigidly toward the door. The lips were severed, and his fine white teeth ware elenched as rivets. From a small aperture in the left temple trickled a crimson stream which bore testimony to the rash and desperate act which had hurried a man prematurely from a graceful, vigorous, and cultivated manhood, which thousands are coveting. Beneath his right hand, which rested on the carpet, a six-barrel revolver was found, and one of the barrels was empty.

On a writing desk near the above melancholy scene was a note addressed "To Maria Louise Halton (Mrs. E. J. Carroll), Alexandra Hotel,

scene was a note addressed "To Maria Louis Halton (Mrs. E. J. Carroll), Alexandra Hotel Dale st., Liverpool, Eng." It read as follows: scene was a note addressed. To Maria Louise Halton (Mrs. E. J. Carroll), Alexandra Hotel, Dale st. Liverpool, Eng." It read as follows:

Mania: Seven years ago I took you from your home, promising to love you forever, and share with you your cery trial and eare as long as you remained faithful to me I never uttered in your presence an unkind word, never you, as the standard word, never you halted of the expense of any indelected laforded to the expense of any indelected laforded you have not been and the should bind you to you go to be an earnest of perpetual love. As he green more beauty an earnest of perpetual love, As he green more beauty full, more bright and familiar, I used to pleture you in him, and feit the honest pride of being the husband of a pure woman and the father of that charming boy, the issue of our wedded love. In view of all these things, and a thousand fair, sweet memories which my heart shuders to recall, for I cannot bear them in this hour of misery and despair, how can I live, how can I face my abanoned and dishonored homestead—where can I and hope? Your perfudy has robbed me of peace and honor, and consigned the heart you betrayed to a rude and early death. Go sak your seducer to repay you for the sacrifice you have made in order to satisfy his treacherous passion. For tood's sake leave my boy with William, that the kiss of the fiend to whom you have sold your wretched soul may not pollute him. May God in his profound mercy extend some mite of his elemency to you. One little blow, and I will begin that vague eternity where earth's disappointments or woman's treachery can never affect me.

En. J. Caknoll.

A closed letter was addressed to Walter E. Carroll, P. O., St. John, New Brunswick, B. N. A.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the unmistakable cause and circumstances of Mr. Carroll's death. The deceased had paid his bills with a regularity which is unusual in European hotels, and \$4,000 in gold were found in bank of England notes, sovereigns, Napoleons, and Am

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S JUBILEE

The Silver Wedding of Paster and People of Plymouth Church-A Renaion of all Pas

and Present Living Members. On the 10th of October next, twenty-five on the fold of October hear, twelly-live years from the day on which Henry Ward Beecher began his labors as pastor of Plymouth Church. Brooklyn, it is proposed to celebrate the silver wedding of Mr. Beecher and the church in a already been baptized) will last four days, begin-ning on Tuesday, Oct. 10. The first day it is intended to devote to a Sunday School celebration, in which not only the children connected with the Plymouth school proper, but those be-longing to the Bethel and Navy Missions will

join. These combined schools will bring together between 2,000 and 3,000 children. It is also proposed to get together all those who have at any time belonged to any of these schools. In the evening there will be a reunion of all the present and past teachers and officers of the Sunday Schools.

On the second day it is proposed to have a reunion, as far as possible, of all the present and past members of the church then living. They number 3,310. Many are scattered all over the United States, and some are absent in foreign lands. It is intended to get as many of them together as possible, and arrangements are already under way to secure their attendance. In the evening a general tea will be served up in the lecture room or parlor.

The remaining days are to be devoted to appropriate exercises, to be participated in by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Storrs (who assisted at the installation of Mr. Beecher in 1847), and others. A succinct history of the church will be among the papers read or addresses delivered. The closing services will take place on Friday evening, October 18, and will consist of a prayer meeting and the administration of the Lord's Supper. Each day will be opened with a prayer meeting of an hour in the morning, and the services each day will be so conducted as not to interfere with the business affairs of any who attend.

Provision will be made for the accommoda-

attend.

Provision will be made for the accommedation of all those from abroad who shall attend. Besides those who have been or are members of the church, or one of its Sunday schools, no one will be admitted save the pastor and one delegate from each Congregational church in Brookyn and New York. Pewholders, even of "Plymouth," who are not members, will be counted out of the privileged family. All the church rooms, lecture room, parlor, school rooms, &c., will be bandsomely and tastefully decorated for the occasion. will be bandsonicly and distortify decorated by the occasion.

The Executive Committee who have the cele-bration in charge consists of Moses S. Boach, C. L. Allen, Ripley Ropes, Jos. E. Eddridge, and the Rev. S. B. Halliday, with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as an exospicio member.

COSTA RICA'S PRESIDENT.

Courtesies Extended by the United States Authorities in New York. Early yesterday morning the Captain of he revenue cutter Grant received orders from Secretary Boutwell, through the Collector of the Port, to go down the bay and take on board Gen. Guardia, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, who had arrived in the Henry Chauncy. Accordingly, several United States officers and a dozen or more of President Guarofficers and a dozen or more of President Guardia's personal friends, among whom were several foreigners by chance visiting in the city, boarded the cutter, and were soon steaming toward the Narrows.

In the Lower Bay the President and his suite of ten or twelve attendants were transferred to the Grant. After breakfast the cutter steamed up the Hudson several miles, affording the party a view of the Palisades. On the return to the wharf of the Pacific Steamship Company, the President and attendants were driven to the Brevoort House, which will be their headquarters while in New York.

Gen. Guardia is a medium-sized, strong-built man of about forty-five years, with dark complexion, hair, and eyes. He is a mative of Costa Rica, and speaks Spanish only. Rapidly failing health has compelled a cessation of his arduous duties, and by unanimous consent of both houses of the Costa Rica Congress, he will make an extended tour in hopes of regaining his lost strength. He is to be formally presented to the Executive and Cabinet in Washington, and after a few weeks' sojourn in this country he will take passage for Liverpoot, visiting England, France, Gemany, Italy, and Spain. Additional to a leave of absence, Congress appropriated a snug sum of money to pay the expenses of the trip. The Presidential party disclaim any knowledge of alleged disturbances in Costa Rica, accounts of which have been extensively published.

President Guardia is accompanied by Henry Meigs of South American Ralway fame. He reports the Costa Rica road well under way, and predicts that when completed the enterprise will do much toward developing the resources of the new republic. dia's personal friends, among whom were sev-

Furniture, carpets, and hedding—an immense stock and low prices—at B. M. Cownerthwall's, 150 Chatham street. Weekly and monthly payments taken.—Adv.

For wire screens for doors and windows go to E. S. & J. Torrey's, 166 Fulton street, Lear Broadway.—446.

PERSONAL.

Belmont drives four-in-hand in a mail coach The Russian Ambassador, Ottenburg, is at

Strauss has promised to return to America in the fall of 1873. Lieut. Fred Grant will arrive from Europe carly next week.

Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb is visiting her relatives in Middleborough, Conn. Mr. H. C. Jarrett informs us that the new Niblo's will open early in October. Sir Antonio Brady, an English M. P., is among the distinguished guests at Saratoga.

Professor and Mrs. Ogden Doremus will attend Sisson's wedding in Loudon next week. Agnes Ghel is in Paris, but returns soon to commence her engagement at the Union Square Theatre. Secretary Hamilton Fish has been spending a lew days at his summer residence, Garrison's, on the

Mr. H. C. Fahnstock, of Jay Cooke & Co.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 17-P. M.-The Stock Ex change to day has presented but few features worthy of even the merest comment, scarcely a redeeming inci-dent occurring to create the slightest ripple on the calm sea of speculation. In the railroad stocks, Erie caims as of speculation. In the railroad stocks, Eric took precedence in point both of activity and range of fluctuation, the movement so-day being directly in consonance with the London price, which was 41% 42% 41%, incident to which the stock here sold at 53% 55% 55% 65% 65% 65% though the transactions at these figures were brief. A sixty-fourth was paid for the day's use of the stock for delivery. Its late contem-poraries, Pacific Mail and Northwestern common stocks, displayed no prominence, the first-named moving at 75% to 75%, and Northwestern at 73% to 73%. Rock Island was well supported at 111% to 111%, and Lake Shore at 22% 25%, New York Central selling at 97%. This afternoon Wabnsh was partly resuscitated, and though no excitement was occasioned by the calvaniation, yet come impropriets a computer of the galvanization, yet some important amounts of the stock changed owners between 75% and 75%, the latter being the final price. The other speculatives were insignificant. In the investments we note sales of Illinois Central at 183; Erie preferred, 74; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 105%; and Harlem, 114%.

Henry Clews & Co., 33 wall street, report at 4 P. M.

S. currency 58.14 × 111½ 5.29 1865 coup. 111½ 1145

G. 1851 registered.1154 111½ 5.29 1865 coup. 111½ 1145

G. 1851 registered.1154 115 5.29 1865 coup. 115 115

5.29 reg., M. & N.1152 115 5.29 1865 coup. 115; 115

5.20 reg., M. & N.1152 116 10-49 reg. 1115 115

5.20 1865, coup. 1152 116 56 of 1861, reg. 115 115

5.20 1865, coup. 1152 116 56 of 1861, reg. 115 115

5.20 1865, coup. 1162 1165 56 of 1861, reg. 1152 115

5.20 1865, coup. 1162 1165 56 of 1861, reg. 1152 115

5.20 1877. J. & J.1145 1145 [cen. Pac. g. bds.1024 1045]

The grold market displayed no special activity today 5-20 Wir. J & J.148, 1148, 15-61, 881, coup., 1138, 1138, 1138, 1148, 11

The following were the highest, lowest, and 4 P. M. losing prices of stocks to-day: -Closing-

N. Y. C. and Hudson con. 97% 97% 97% 4471cm ... 1148 1148 1148 Wabash
Northwestern preferred
Rock Island
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
1116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
11116
1 New Jersey Central 1074 Union Pacific 7.5 Union Pacific 87.5 C. C. and Ind. Central 85.4 Hanniba and 84. Joseph 40 anton 4. Anniba 4. 45 % 714 107 87 % 80 89 Han. & St. Joseph pref.
Canton.
Panama
We stern Union Telegraph. 75% 75%
Pacine Mail 75% 75%
Quicksilver 45% 42%
Quicksilver 45% 42%
Adams Express.
Wells, Fargo & Co., Ex
Amer. Mer. Union Express. 74 75%
United States Express. 

New York Markets.

this bank up to July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

New York Markets.

Wednesday, July 17.—Flour and Meal—Choice family grades of flour were a shade firmer for St. Louis and southern Illinois. Southern slow at quotations, Minnesota was fairly active for local wants and firmer; low grades were a shade easier; medium grades slow. Rye flour steady; extra State soid at \$5.55, and good extra Western at the same price, but for choice \$1.15 was obtained. Corn meal was in good demand. We quote: Flour-Superfice State and Western, P bil., \$5.54,56; extra \$1.42, \$6.50, do double extra \$1.42, \$1.50, double extra \$1.50, \$1.50, double extra \$1

Live Stock Market. New York, Wednesday, July 17.—Eleven cars or led beeves arrived, mostly for a wholesale slaughter re. There was no trade to speak of, and nominally no bange in prices. 1.22 sheep and tambs arrived. Sheep over firm at Page 2c. w b., and lames were easy at 2). Calves were not plenty, and the demand was good at 455c F th for fed calves, and 665c, for initi-fed, with some of the best sold at 94,55c.

There was nothing doing in live hogs, as the 3,750 re-ceived were exclusively for slaughterers direct. Dressed hogs were dull at 54,50c. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises.... 4 48 Sun sets.... 2 28 Moon sets... 2 16 Sandy Hook. 5 20 Gov. Island., 6 09 Hell Gate.... 7 81

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, July 17. Steamship Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall, mdsc. and ass. Steamship Java, Liverpool, mise. and pass. Ship Saint Maur, Calcutta, mise.

Steamship Java, Liverpoor, muse, and pass.
Ship Saint Maur, Calcutta, mdse.
Bark Alert, Hiogo, tea, &c.
Brig Memphis, Wentworth, N. S., plaster.
Brig Eledons, Cispata, N. G., mahogany, &c.
Schr Carleton, Cat Island, fruit and turtles.
Schr Wm. R. Knighton, Old Providence, Ja., cotton.
Schr L. Sturtevant, Washington, N. C., shingles.
Also, the usual river and coast vise vessels.
Sailen-Steamships Scotia, Nevada, England, Ptolemy, for Liverpool; Erin, London; Huntsville, Savannah; Georgia, Charleston; barks Maria, Stettin; Ocean, Bremen.

STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT. OURENSTOWN, July 17.—City of Antwerp, Liverpool, July 17.—North American, Q Southampton, July 17.—Main, New York Moville, July 17.—California, New York

Business Motices.

Ladies, look to your furs, your carpets, your bousteads and chainer waits, your pantries, closets, and cellars. This is the season when the larvæ of the moth, the bed bugs, the roaches, the red ante, and the fleas are in motion. Dust them in their haunts with Lyon's Magnetic Powder, and they will instantly die. Fall to do this, and the summer will be a torment to you. Be in time.

Nestle's Lacteons Farina. The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by emi-nent physicians.

nent physicians.

The best place in New York to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, rich, fashionable fewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S, 9; Fulton st. Diamonds a specialty.

Ten Per Cent. Discount on all Cash Sales.
GORDON & SAMMIS, TAILORS,
132 Nassau st., corner of Spruce st.

Political Ranners of net or canvas. Flags and

MARRIED.

ALPERT-BAKER.-In Trinity Church, Lancaster, Pa., July 2, by the Rev. Jacob Albert, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Greenwald, the Rev. Charles Stanley Albert, pastor of the English Lutheran Church, of Carlisle, Pa., to Miss Mary W., daughter of William G. Baker, Esq., of Lancaster. Lancester.

SPRINGER-HAWLEY.—In Springfield., III., July 10, by the Rev. Albert Hale, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Shaw, Fdward B. Springer to Miss Ridle D., daughter of E. B. Hawley, Eeq.

DIVORCED.

CAMPBELL.—In the city of New York, on July 17, by the Hon. James C. Smith, Justice of the Supreme Court, Hattle E. Campbell from Wm. E. Campbell. MOSES.—In the city of New York, on July 16, by the Hon. R. L. Larremore, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Irea Moses from John F. Moses. Custody of children awarded to plaintiff.

DIED. BRETTELL.—On Wednesday, July 17, at 1 o'clock P.
M., Francis Brettell, son of Mary and the late Edward
C. Brettell.

"Husband, father, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we despit feel;

C. Brettell.

"Husband, father, thon hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tls God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the foneral, from bis late residence, 2% East 126th st., Harlem,
N.Y., on Friday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Yonkers and Poughkeepsle papers please copy.
BOLTWOOD.—In Amherst, Mass., July 19, Lucius
Boltwood, Esq., secretary of Amherst College from 1826
to 1864, and the senior member of the Hampashire county
BOLTWOOD.—In Hillsboro, Mo., July 7, Mary, wife of
Dr. Thomas S. Brewster, aged 22 years.
BARNS.—In Betreit, July 14, from the result of an accident on the 4th of July, John A. Barns, a well known baker.

CATSTARPHEN.—In New London, Mo., June 30, Margaret P., wife of Judge Chapel Catstarphen, aged 64 years.

COBB.—Near Roodhouse, Ill., July 8, through being knocked down in a field by a frightened horse, Mrs. L.
E. Cobb. a highly esteemed farmer's wife.
CARREE.—In Farls, recently, M. Michel Carre, author of the librettos of Lalla Rookh, Mignon, Noces de Jeannette, and other successful operas, aged 59 years.
DALTON.—On Wednessay, July 17, Dominick Dalton, born in the parish of Abbey, county Longford, Ireland, in his 60th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully lavited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 16 Londow 8t., on Friday, July 18, 411 (6) clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 156 Ludiow st., on Friday, July 16, at 16 clock.

HARAN.—On Tucsday, July 16, at his late residence, No. 52 Frince st., James Haran, a native of the parish Ahamilish, county Sigo, Ireland, in the first year of his see.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Dr. Hernard Haran, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, July 18, at 10 o'clock, A. M., from 8t. Patrick's Lathedral, where a solemn high mass of requirem will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and thence to Calvary, Cemeters for Interment.

Brothern: You are received notice to the days, Cemeters for Interment, and Hernard Haran, are respectfully in the day of the days of the d

Dyears, In Zanesville, O., July 12, Mary D., daughter Richard S. James, formerly of Philedelphia. O'BRIEN,—At Greenpoint, on Wethesday, July 17, Susan O'Brien, in the 42th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence. 63 Java 57 and 12 o'clock, from her late residence. 63 Java 57 and 12 o'clock, Fon July 16, at 135 Cherry st., Ellenor, wife of Mr. Samuel Scott, aged 60 years.

Funeral will take place at the Mariners Church, corner Madison and Catharine sts., on Friday, July 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

Remains interred by his niece, in New York Bay emetery. WESTERVELT.-On Tuesday, July 16, Frank, young-st son of G. J. and Annie Westervelt, aged 7 months westlikivilli. On the class, only its frame, young set son of G. J. and Annie Westerveit, aged 7 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Thursday) evening, at 8 o'clock, from 38 West lith set.

WELLS.—On Wednesday, July 17, Harrie Edward Wells, only son of John II, and Ida M. Wells, aged 6 months and it days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. Alfred Carson, 38 Jersey av, Jersey City, on Thursday, at 2 P. M.

WILLS.—In Favette, Mo., July 1, Eddie V., son of President J. C. Wills, aged 15 years.

ZUCK.—In Rewance, Ind., July 4, by the premature discharge of a cannon, Samuel Zuck.

Special, Norice.—The members of C Company, Tiet.

Special Nortice.—The members of C Company, 7let Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are specially requested to assemble at 98 o'clock Thursday morning, the 18th list, at Cortland st. ferry, in clizen's dress, with white pants, to attend the funeral of Chas. H. Akley, who was formerly an active, and up to the time of his death an honorary member of the company.

THE WEEKLY SUN FOR THE PRESI-DESTIAL CAMPAIGN. To meet a very general demand, we will furnish The Weekly Sun from July to January or half a dollar. This will embrace the Presidential Campaign. Believing that THE WEEKLY SUN will prove an efficient agent in the battle against corruption in high places, and in the restoration of purity and efficiency in the Government, we invite our friends who are in earnest in this patriotic work to aid us in extend-

ing its circulation. THE WEEKLY SUN is the cheapest journal in the world. It contains eight pages of reading matter, and is in every respect, both as a family and political newspaper, fully equal to any other published in the country, not merely in interest and ability, but in the quantity of useful information and pleasant entertainment which its olumns furnish. Address THE SUN. New York city.

SEWING MACHINE ENTERPRISE. SECOND SPECIAL AUCTION OF LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. BY THE WILLCOX & GIBBS COMPANY.

BY THE WILLOOX & GIBBS COMPANY.

Over seven hundred lock-stitch and other double-thread sewing machines were yesterday sold at auction in Broadway, by order of the Willoox & Gibbs Company. The whole of these machines have lately been received by the abovementioned company in New York and Yelmity, in exchange for their Willoox & Gibbs Slient Family Sewing Machine. The machines soid under the Family Sewing Machine. The machines soid under the haminer comprised a fine collection of Wheeler & Wilson & Stagers, trover & fakor's, Howes, Weed's, and others, and were in exceedingly fair condition, many being almost new. This is the record special sale that so the sale of the condition of the sale of the sal

crits.
At the sale, yesterday, fine double-thread machines, orth when new from \$60 to \$150, were sold as low as om \$8 to \$50 each.

MR. GEO. A. WELLS
of Bridgeport is no doubt highly gratified by the success
thus far of his great project. The usuals of shares have
been disposed of in a very short time to old and young
of both sexes. His notice on another page, headed "The
lagenlous Project," is well worth a careful reading.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Tickets, 4:s. Orders filled, information furnished.
Tickets, 4:s. Orders filled, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., liamkers.
16 Waltst., New York. ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Price reduced to \$ ... J. D. MALTINEZA CO., Bank-ers, 10 Wall st., box 6,000 New York Post Office.